

TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation. Double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

CAUCUS POSTPONED.
By request of several members of the Legislature the caucus called for Friday evening is hereby adjourned until Monday evening next at the same time and place.

J. V. DANIELS,
DOUGLAS HARRISON,
F. R. ANDREWS,
HENRY HILL.
St. Paul, Jan. 6, 1865.

THE PORTER-BUTLER QUARREL.

The Wilmington Expedition or the question of responsibility for its failure, has divided the country into two hostile factions, one side taking the part of Porter, and the other coming to the support of Butler and Weitzel. If the excitement continues, it will even likely get into Congress, and break out in one of those horrible, paralytic, Congressional Committees of investigation, and end in a full report of two volumes, those expensive sarcophagi in which all our dead military failures are buried. Our accounts thus far, have thrown the blame on Butler and Weitzel, for declining to assault the rebel works, when their fire was silenced by our fleet artillery. But the New York Tribune comes gallantly to the rescue of Butler in the following style:

Admiral Porter intimates his opinion that when Weitzel's army could go, the main body might have followed, and the fort would have been taken. But the situation was not such as to represent it. No doubt a few skirmishers entered the work. At the time when they mounted the parapet, the fire of the navy was pouring in with all its intensity, and by that fire, the garrison was kept in the bomb-proof. But Admiral Porter himself tells us that eight or ten of these soldiers "almost every one" were killed, and the wounded by this fire. If then, an assaulting column had advanced, it would have been destroyed by the same fire. No doubt a few of the bomb-proofs, and with grape and canister, would have probably swept the ground over which the column was advancing. Weitzel pronounced the assault such a work, in such circumstances, impossible.

And we are now told that Admiral Porter did not follow the proposed plan of attack, that it was his, and not Butler's, troops, which were behind-hand in reaching the scene of operations and much more to the same effect. Butler would have to make out a pretty good case, to do away with a very general impression that he is the party chiefly responsible for the fiasco.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Union Senatorial Caucus comes off on Monday night. It is simply impossible to predict the result at this writing, if we desired to do so. The Union members of the Legislature who will go into this caucus, number 18 in all, of which 25 is necessary to a quorum, and none of the candidates as yet claim anything like that number. The caucus roll is as follows:

SENATORS.
Sponsors—John McKinnick, J. S. Pillsbury, Dorrill Morrison, G. D. George, Levi Nutting, J. A. Thacher, M. C. Smith, D. S. Norton, J. V. Daniels, Daniel Cameron, Luke Miller, B. D. Sprague, B. A. Arnold, H. A. Swift, D. B. Shillock and John Nichols—16.

REPRESENTATIVES.
C. D. Gilliland, J. L. Stark, Adolph Smith, L. A. Houtson, F. M. Stowell, S. H. Hemenway, F. R. E. Cornell, Cyrus Aldrich, F. A. Renz, Henry Hill, C. F. Davis, A. H. Bullis, Chas. Taylor, J. B. Locke, Wm. Colville Jr., J. B. Downer, F. E. Shawndrew, Chas. Griswold, T. H. Armstrong Wm. Teachout, F. N. Goodrich, Reuben Whittemore, Wm. Chaffin, E. F. West, Royal Crane, C. D. Thibault, J. L. Gibbs, J. B. Crocker, L. Z. Rogers, W. H. Patton, J. H. Harrington, and T. A. Keister—32.

Total, 48.

SANITARY FAIR.

On Monday evening, this noble enterprise for the benefit of the suffering families of our brave defenders in the field, begins its exhibitions, already preluded by the series of successful soirees, musical, scenic and melodramatic, in the same interest, which have graced the past week.

The programme, elsewhere given in detail, is sufficiently attractive of itself to draw out the whole population of this and adjacent counties; but beyond the artistic appeal to the senses, and the curiosity with which every department of the fair is eloquent, its objects are of a nature to touch the deepest sympathies of every human heart, and men, women and children could be drawn to it with their previous offerings of love and gallantry, by an impulse as universal and as holy as that which moved the women of Israel to carry their ornaments into the treasury of the Lord.

No one is exempt from the duty of contributing in aid of this charity; and if all unite to do their best, the result will be worthy the noble beneficence of the object.

PRESENTATION TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

On the last day of the year, Vice Admiral Farragut was presented with the sum of fifty thousand dollars, recently collected by a committee of New York citizens. The presentation took place in the Custom House, in the presence of a large number of the most prominent citizens. Mr. Mercer Taylor read the complimentary address to the Vice Admiral, who briefly responded by saying that he had endeavored to carry out the views of the Department, and continued:

But when I consider the personal matters, I can only say, would that I had more to express the gratitude I feel for what you have done. From the time I received the news of the entrance to this harbor, I have been the recipient of honors and desires, and it would be impossible for me, even if I were in the habit of making speeches, to express what I so heartily feel as to the honor and credit which nothing would be more grateful to my feelings.

I came here, I can hardly say as a refugee; but being forced out of the South, where I had resided more than forty years, I came naturally to this city, as the metropolis of the country, and made my temporary place of abode the Hudson. I have every reason to be grateful; you have always extended to me and my family the kindest treatment, and it would be natural that you should feel a desire to be with you.

But, gentlemen, you know I am a public

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

FROM REBEL PAPERS.

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The Richmond Sentinel says the North is becoming bankrupt, by which the South is sure to gain its independence.

The Charleston Mercury of the 21st, says Sherman has reinforced Foster's expedition against the Charleston and Savannah railroads.

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The Richmond Dispatch of the

THE CITY.
FAIR.

A NOBLE BENEVOLENCE.

ST. PAUL'S OFFERING
TO HER SONS.The Organization of the
Great Fair.WHERE IT IS TO BE AND
WHAT IS TO BE DONE.THE DECORATIONS AND
AMUSEMENTS.LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT TO
A ST. PAUL LADY.

WITCHCRAFT & LOVE LETTERS.

The Elephant and Pig.

The Grand Opening To-Morrow.

SPEECHES BY EMINENT CITIZENS.

On the 21st of last November the first

definite action in regard to holding the

Sanitary Fair, which opens to-morrow

night, was taken. The Executive

Committee of the State Branch of the

Sanitary Commission met on that day,

at Governor Miller's office, and the

question of a Sanitary Fair being discussed,

all present declared themselves in favor

of the project. In order to determine

the matter definitely, a committee of

five, consisting of Messrs. H. M. Rice,

D. W. Ingersoll, W. D. Washburne,

Charles Schaffer, and J. D. Brown, were

appointed to confer with the Ladies'

Branch of the Sanitary Commission,

which met two days later. At this

meeting the ladies were found to be

unanimously in favor of a Fair, and it was

formally decided to commence the

undertaking. A committee of twenty was

appointed to make the preliminary

arrangements, and on the 25th of November this

committee met at Gen. Washburne's

office, and permanently organized the Fair

by the appointment of the following

Officers.

President—H. M. Rice.

Vice President—W. D. Washburne.

Secretary—J. D. Brown.

Treasurer—J. L. Merriam.

Executive Committee—

H. M. Rice, D. W. Ingersoll,

J. D. Brown, W. D. Washburne,

Charles Schaffer, J. L. Merriam,

J. D. Brown, J. A. Peckham,

R. Gordon.

Ladies.

Mrs. Chas. H. Oakes, Mrs. C. E. Mayo,

" Wm. J. Smith, " Isaac Markley,

" J. H. Winthrop, " J. H. Stewart,

" J. C. Burdick, " J. W. Brown,

" H. Thompson, Mrs. Lockwood.

The Executive appointment numerous

Sub-Committees, most of whom have

performed their labors well, as will

be proven the ensuing week. Weekly

meetings of the Committee have been held

to perfect and continue the arrangements.

Owing to the ill health of Mr. Rice, he

was unable to discharge the duties of

President the latter portion of the time,

and Mr. Washburne was directed to act

in his stead.

Not only the Committee, but the

entire community, with few exceptions have

been seasonably laboring to make the Fair

a success. The result we anticipate

will be one of the citizens of St. Paul

will have reason to be proud. Their

patriotism and benevolence have been

proven on various occasions, but never

has there been such a general feeling of

interest aroused as at present, and the

unanimity with which all classes and

are working in this matter is not the least

auspicious and gratifying feature

connected with this work of duty.

THE FAIR ROOMS.

Where the Fair should be held was

one of the first things to be decided, and

for this purpose the rooms in the third

story of MacKubin's Block were selected

and secured. This is, beyond question,

the best location in the city, and probably

no suite of rooms could be found, so

well adapted without the erection of a

building.

THE ENTRANCES.

There are three entrances to the

building: one upon Third street, between

Foster and Kessler & Rich's

leather store; another is upon

Washington street, and the stairway being

very broad, this is the best adapted for

criminally; the third entrance is upon

Fourth street, and directly opposite the

Third street stairway. The two latter

entrances bring the visitor to a slight

landing being at the Masonic Hall ante-room.

The Third street stairway leads to

another flight of stairs, the landing of

which is at Mozart Hall. In the daytime,

at least, the Third street entrance is

much preferable, as the hall through which

persons are compelled to pass by the

other routes, is daily filled with men waiting

to be examined for the purpose of securing

exemption from the coming draft. For

those who do not hold season tickets it is

preferable both day and night, as they

will then pass the ticket office on the way

to the Fair Rooms.

SECOND FLOOR.

As already stated, there are two stair-

ways on the second floor, leading to the

Fair rooms, at the foot of which police-

men will be stationed to receive tickets,

and no one can mount the second flight

without the requisite pastboard.

At the foot of the stairs leading from

the Fair rooms to the Third street

entrance, will be found the ticket office for

the sale of admission tickets, and the

mammoth pig show, the former in room

number 10, and the latter in room

number 8.

THIRD FLOOR.

Upon this floor eight rooms are

occupied by the Fair. Mozart Hall, Music

Hall and Masonic Hall, being the main

ones. Passing up the stairs from the

ticket office, at the right hand, will be

found the ante-room to the Masonic

Hall, and midway between these two is

"Music Hall." Entering the latter

hall, the door to the right leads

to the ladies' banquet hall, which will be

used by the ladies as a cloak room, and

in the left hand corner will be found the

room which contains the elephant.

The second floor upon the right leads to the

Art Gallery.

Besides these there is a room for

Committee meetings and for receiving

donations, and two kitchens connected with

the refreshment department.

MOZART HALL.

Entering this hall the visitor will find

the sales-rooms of the Fair. This is the

most commodious of the Fair rooms, and

contains a variety of attractions.

THE CENOTAPH.

The first thing that strikes the eye is

the monument erected in honor of our

brave soldiers who have fallen in the

service. It stands upon the rostrum at the

opposite end from the door. The whole

monument is about twenty feet high.

The base is about eight feet square and

four feet high. Upon this there are

eight pillars which support the cap, and

the whole is surmounted by a blue dome.

The pillars are of white marble, and

the whole is of white marble, and

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purchase them lest the appearance of the

hall should be injured. There are such a

variety of articles offered for sale upon

these tables that an enumeration would

be almost impossible. Silk and other

dresses, aprons, vest patterns, scarfs,

night caps, hoods, collars, reticules, lamp

mats, slippers, pen wipers, pin cushions,

sifters, shaving cases, puff boxes, toilet

bottles, watch cases, doll baskets, teddy

baskets, smoking caps, dolls, hats, vases,

and so on, comprise a few only of the articles

which await purchasers.

FISH PONDS.

In the center of the hall are two Fish

Ponds, which will be presided over by

Mr. Schofield. One is for children, who

can catch a fish or two, and the other

is for the larger part, in which

some people are angling for a bait of

twenty-five cents. The beauty of the

Fish Pond is, that everybody gets some-

thing. Fishing tackle will be supplied at

the pond, which will undoubtedly be a

place of great resort.

THE POST OFFICE.

On the rostrum, at one side of the

Cenotaph, the Post Office is located.

This contains over four hundred boxes,

all duly numbered, and the attentive post-

mistress will be happy to distribute the

mails, to the males as well as to the

females. We understand that numerous

letters are already on the way (postage

unpaid) to our fellow citizens.

In the right hand corner, as a person

enters the hall, will be noticed an

elegant booth made of American flags, and

in this the fortune telling sybil will

deliver their oracles. It will be a general

scene of witchcraft, not exceeded by the

dark cave in Macbeth, where the mixture

which produces the "spell" is de-

scribed as:

Fills of a feisty snake

In the cauldron boil and bake,

Eye of newt and toe of frog,

Wool of bat and tongue of dog,

Adder's head and blind-worm's sting,

Lizard's leg and owl's wing,

For a charm of powerful trouble,

Like a hell-broth brewed with bell,

Doubt, double toil and trouble,

Fire burn and cauldron bubble.

There will be here an illustration of

the song:

"Black spirits and white,

Red spirits and grey,

Mingle mingle mingle,

You that mingle may,

You that mingle may,

Every one will want to visit Sybil's

cave and learn wisdom.

SWORD VOTE AND REGISTRY.

In the opposite corner, is another

booth, where the sword voting will take

place, and any one can deposit as many

votes as they desire, at fifty cents each.

Any commission officer, from Colonel

down, can be voted for, but not above

the rank of Colonel, is eligible.

We have heard some names mentioned

in connection with this sword, but as

some may be "in the hands of their

friends" which we have not noted upon

our list, we abstain from any publication

of names.

At this booth, there is also an

book kept, wherein visitors can register

their names; the book to be sold at the

end of the Fair.

MUSIC.

On the opposite side of the Post

Office, upon the rostrum, is a space set

apart for the Bands. The Great Western

and Colonel McLaren's Second Cavalry

Band, will relieve each other during the

Fair.

The following is a brief description of

the bands:

No. 1—First Regiment—The old flag of

this regiment is in the city, and

nothing save the flag of the State remains.

The flag is broken and it is thought

that it is a relic of the State.

No. 2—First Regiment—A flag of the

State, which was captured by the

First Regiment, and is now in the

possession of the State.

No. 3—First Regiment—A flag of the

State, which was captured by the

First Regiment, and is now in the

possession of the State.

No. 4—First Regiment—A flag of the

State, which was captured by the

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No. 5—First Regiment—A flag of the

State, which was captured by the

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No. 6—First Regiment—A flag of the

State, which was captured by the

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No. 7—First Regiment—A flag of the

TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation. Double that of any other newspaper, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

RECONSTRUCTION.

There is likely to be a warm contest in Congress over the various theories of reconstruction there proposed, and an effort will be made to secure the sanction of Congress to the Louisiana system of reconstruction, and its adoption as a model to be followed in other States which may submit to, or be reclaimed to, the Union. We ask our readers to read the following summary of the matter, contained in a letter from Major General Banks to Senator Lenoir. The letter exhaustively discusses the nature of the new Constitution adopted by Louisiana, and the circumstances under which it was framed and ratified by the people. Some of the most important provisions are thus defined by General Banks:

"Instantaneous, universal, uncompensated, unconditional emancipation of slaves; a political franchise for the colored people, without distinction of race or color; to all free men, white or black, to be entitled as citizens to the public domain; to all men equal before the law; to complete, by its recognition of the ultimate recognition of all the rights which national authority can confer upon an oppressed race."

"It wisely recognizes for the first time in constitutional history the interests of color as an element of power entitled to the protection of the State."

"It authorizes the Legislature to extend the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States without distinction of color, in consideration of military service, payment of taxes, or intellectual fitness, and to the colored people, who have been the victims of the slave trade." "It has been ratified by the people."

"It is the Five Constitution and Government of Louisiana."

Whatever may be thought of the reconstruction speech of Wendell Phillips, which we published the other day, some of its criticisms upon Gen. Banks' scheme, are unquestionable. Just now, there is in this summing up, one vital omission. Gen. Banks forgets to say that a white complexion is made a 'constitutional' qualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage; and whatever may be thought of the Reconstruction speech of Wendell Phillips, which we published the other day, it was unquestionable just in its criticism of this feature of Banks' scheme. Phillips, it is true, rushes to an equal, fatal error in the opposite extreme, by requiring the extension of the elective franchise to the negro without requiring any test of qualification for its exercise. He demands this as his natural right, by simple virtue of his manhood and his citizenship, and as the only effective guarantee and security for all his other rights. But it is precisely the fallacious assumption (that suffrage is a natural right—the right to one's own person, and to the fruits of one's own labor, which invalidates Phillips' whole argument. The right of suffrage is not inherent in the individual but grows out of the constitution of a democratic society, and is conferred by society upon such persons as on such terms as it deems best for the welfare of the whole body politic. The extreme advocate of universal suffrage rarely claims it for women, and never for children or the savage Indians of the plains, and in stating these universal exceptions we state negatively the principle that the security and welfare of society demands a limitation somewhere of the right of suffrage. We need not here discuss the grounds upon which the American doctrine of suffrage rests, but it is sufficient to state that our government rests wholly upon the presumptive intelligence and virtue of the collective mass of citizens, and as these are essential to the safe and prosperous operation of our democratic system, so these, and these only, are necessary and vital qualifications for the exercise of the primary functions of government in the elective franchise. Now if Gen. Banks' plan of reconstruction had recognized the fact that an intelligent negro or an intelligent Malay is far more capable of a proper and judicious use of the ballot than an ignorant and depraved white man; if, instead of the skin-deep circumstance of color, he had made intelligence, tried by some convenient and impartial standard, an imperative qualification of the voter, while asking education open to any imposition upon all, the Constitution of Louisiana would have rested upon an impregnable foundation of justice; and the experiment of reconstruction, and society itself, would have been rescued from the peril to which it has been exposed, by intrusting the functions of government to a horde of ignorant, benighted, and brutalized negroes or whites; and, by preparing all classes of all colors for eventual participation in the disciplinary and educative process of self-government, would also have avoided the danger of reviving the old white aristocracy of political caste, and the old rivalry of political and social proscription under the new, and their disguises of 'gradualism.'"

We find in our Nevada exchanges the name of Judge David Cooper, who went from this city last spring to that State, prominently forward for one of the two United States Senatorships though it was not elected. With our old friends, Judge North, Mr. Nourse, now Attorney General of the Silver State, and Judge Cooper, among republicans, and Judges Flandrau and Atwater, among Democrats, Minnesota is likely to be tolerably well represented in the future politics of the young State of Nevada."

The mail from Sherman's army, by the Argo, reached the New York Post Office at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, and the last letter of more than two hundred thousand was dispatched by the Erie line at 4 o'clock this morning. It took fifteen men night and day to cancel the stamps. This was the largest mail ever received at that post office.

Secretary Resend having been nominated to the Senate, rumor is busy selecting his successor. The names most prominently mentioned, are those of Gov. Morgan, of New York, and Judge McCullough, of Indiana, the present Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS. VOLUME V. SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865. NUMBER 8.

AN ANGLO-REBEL STATEMENT.

Private Conversation with Jeff. Davis and Gen. Lee.

A Richmond correspondent of the Liverpool Courier writes a letter to that paper, under date of November 5, which gives some information regarding affairs in the Confederacy, and of some of the prominent actors in the rebellious drama. The letter begins thus:

"I sent you a letter dated 'King George County, Virginia,' which, I fear, has been detained by Mr. Seward, who does not favor the freedom of the press. I advised you of a movement in high quarters here, toward an entire change in the reconstruction policy."

"On the next day I conversed with Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. A. He said:—'I agree with you in your views on the reconstruction of this country. I would not wait the slow action of legislatures on the subject. We have already used them in place of soldiers, as teamsters, and in engineering works. We can use them in other ways. There is no reason for their being placed in the field, and given them freedom for faithful service to the State.'"

"The government has inaugurated such a movement by making (during the present month) a draft of free and slave negroes, nominally for election of field officers, and actually to drill and prepare them for home defense. I traveled to Richmond in a train containing one or two carriages crowded with those drafted negroes."

"I have seen President Davis, and observed him under those circumstances. I have seen the due character and draw out of the feelings and powers of the man. My first interview presented him in his own home, playing with his children, who were asleep in the library, where, after dinner, I awaited him."

"I next saw him as a humble, quiet, dignified but devout religious, bowing down on his knees before his Maker in St. Paul's church, where General R. E. Lee was an humble and devout worshipper."

"The third interview presented him as the statesman, in his official capacity, and in conference by society upon such persons as on such terms as it deems best for the welfare of the whole body politic. The extreme advocate of universal suffrage rarely claims it for women, and never for children or the savage Indians of the plains, and in stating these universal exceptions we state negatively the principle that the security and welfare of society demands a limitation somewhere of the right of suffrage."

"I am, very respectfully and truly, Your obedient servant, JEFF. DAVIS."

It is now said that the President's resignation of a portion of the cabinet of Commodore Wilkes was made in consequence of consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, and that the time of its taking effect was designated by him.

DEATH OF CORPORAL WARREN YOUNG.

By the following letter published at the request of a sorrowing widow, who wishes it placed upon record as a monument for her little ones who are now too young to realize what they have lost. Such a request we do not feel at liberty to deny: FORTRESS MONROE, MICHIGAN, Dec. 8, 1864.

Mrs. MARY YOUNG.—I beg to say to you the sad intelligence of the death of your husband, Corporal Warren Young, who was killed in battle yesterday, December 7th, 1864, while in the front rank boldly facing the enemy."

"It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to his gallant conduct, and soldierly qualities. Ever ready, and willing to do his duty, and more so, he was highly prized and esteemed by his superior officers; ever kind and generous to his inferiors, he was beloved and respected by the men of his company, and his loss will be deeply felt and lamented by his comrades, and I take this occasion to assure you that I have taken his friends, and especially his beloved children, into my arms, and will do all in my power to make up to you the loss of your dear husband."

"As I was with him on the battlefield where he fell, and on other occasions, I can assure you that he was a brave and noble man, and a true soldier."

"On the next day I conversed with Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. A. He said:—'I agree with you in your views on the reconstruction of this country. I would not wait the slow action of legislatures on the subject. We have already used them in place of soldiers, as teamsters, and in engineering works. We can use them in other ways. There is no reason for their being placed in the field, and given them freedom for faithful service to the State.'"

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New Advertisements.

Insurance 1794. Charles

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THE CITY.

THE FAIR.

INCREASE OF THE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

EVERYBODY GOING TO THE FAIR.

Unexpected Success of the Enterprise.

447 Sword Votes Cast Yesterday.

Lieut. Col. Uline of the Second Regiment Ahead.

RECEIPTS YESTERDAY WERE \$2,114.

The rush to the fair continues unabated. Everybody goes to the great fair. People eat, look, and see. The ladies have suspended housekeeping and gone to the fair, and no one who goes to the fair can get away until you leave, and you wouldn't go then if you could stay any longer and didn't have to depart.

Mr. S. called on us yesterday in great distress to advertise for his wife. He said he had not seen her since Monday morning, and he was afraid she might have eloped with another man, though he never knew her to do anything of that kind before. We suggested she might be at the fair. "Oh, yes," he said, "that's just where I've been, and that's the reason why I want to advertise. I've lost four season tickets, been induced to cast twenty votes for the sword, caught nearly all the fish in the pond, bought my pockets full of woolen stockings at the fancy needle work table, eaten oysters until I can't tell whether I'm an oyster or a sardine, and then, I had seen only a few of the ladies at the fair."

We induced Mr. S. to abandon his advertising notion, and he left, vowing he would board and lodge at the fair, and sleep on the back of the big pig, with the trunk of the elephant in his mouth.

Between two and three hundred came down on the cars yesterday, and more would have come if they could have been accommodated. From the opening at 11 a.m. until the close, all the departments were crowded, and in the evening the attendance was much larger than on Monday. It was worth a visit to the fair to see the people, if for nothing else.

THE FISH POND.

Was, as usual, very attractive, and is proving one of the most paying features of the fair. It is productive of much amusement as well as a quarter, and the angle never fishes in vain. More contributions are needed for the pond, and all are solicited to send them to Mr. Schofield, the proprietor. Almost anything can be made of service, and the interest in this department should not be allowed to abate for want of fish. Send in the things to-day, to-morrow and every day, and don't let the old saying about there being "a good fish in the sea as ever were caught," be disproved.

A GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE.

Is ready and willing to do work of all kinds, at all hours for all visitors, and a visit by all means gives the machine a show.

SWORD FOR THE STAFF.

Some of our patriotic young ladies have donated another sword, which is to be presented to the officer on Gen. Sibley's staff, who receives the greatest number of votes, the price for a single vote being ten cents. This is a most gorgeous affair. The harness is beautifully caparisoned, and the sword itself is elegantly embellished, handsomely encased in triple-plated, and covered all over with various other things, which it wouldn't be advisable to enumerate, because then every one would know all about it. Photographs of the staff, will be shown for five cents to those who have not fixed upon the happy man for which to cast their votes. As an inducement to voters, five votes will be allowed for half a dollar.

THE BAND.

The Second Cavalry (Col. McLaren) band added greatly to the entertainment last night, by their music. They will be in attendance hereafter both day and evening.

THE ART GALLERY.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the Art Gallery. No one in the city should fail to see it, as it will be a long time before another such opportunity will be afforded. Hundreds visited it yesterday during the day and evening, and hundreds more will follow their example to-day. The pictures are all numbered and a catalogue can be obtained from the door-keeper, giving the name of each picture by the number. This is a great aid to visitors as they are thus enabled to answer, themselves, the numerous questions that naturally arise.

The little picture of the boys who have been stealing apples and suddenly discover that "the man's coming" will call to mind the early days of many visitors. Quite an amusing feature is the fact that most of the pictures are labeled with the name of the owner, and we consequently find that distinguished individuals G. Washington bearing the name of a

well known city lawyer, while Beatrice Cenci boasts the cognomen of an ex-Judge, a beautiful young lady with fascinating eyes wears the title of a gentleman who is an eminent vocalist, &c.

REFRESHMENTS.

From early morning until late at night the ladies in the Refreshment hall were busily engaged in administering to the wants of the public. Large numbers of business men take their dinner at the fair, and may board there entirely. Saloon lunches will be poorly patronized, we opine, while the fair lasts, and the gentlemen can so amply supplied by such fair attendants.

The account with each of the fifteen tables is kept separately, and a pleasing rivalry is springing up among the different tables, each endeavoring to take the lead in receipts. Many tables have regular borders for the fair, and every one has to promise that he will patronize a certain table when he calls again. This is the most laborious department of the fair, but it is well taken care of.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS MONDAY EVENING.

In order that the comparative receipts of the different tables and departments may be seen we have obtained from Cashier Nichols the following detailed statements of Monday evening's receipts, the aggregate of which was given yesterday morning:

| MONDAY EVENING. | |
|--|--|
| No. 1. Sword voting, 9 35 00 | |
| " 2. Autograph, 1 10 00 | |
| " 3. Ornamental needlework, 1 10 00 | |
| " 4. Silver and gold articles, 1 10 00 | |
| " 5. Miscellaneous, 1 10 00 | |
| " 6. Toys, 1 10 00 | |
| " 7. Fish pond, 1 10 00 | |
| " 8. Sewing machine, 1 10 00 | |
| " 9. Fish pond, 1 10 00 | |
| " 10. Sewing machine, 1 10 00 | |
| " 11. Fish pond, 1 10 00 | |
| " 12. Sewing machine, 1 10 00 | |
| " 13. Fish pond, 1 10 00 | |
| " 14. Sewing machine, 1 10 00 | |
| " 15. Fish pond, 1 10 00 | |
| Total, 3 27 75 | |

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To fair room, 27 30 00
To art gallery, 15 30 00
To refreshment hall, 15 30 00
To elephant, 7 30 00
Total, 65 30 00

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FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Kilpatrick's Expedition to the Altamaha—What it Accomplished.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Right Wing Sherman's Army, Dec. 25, 1864.—The forces sent out to destroy the Altamaha and Gulf Road consisted of three different commands, yet working in concert. These were the First Division, Seventh Corps, under Gen. Fuller; the First and Third and the Second Divisions Nineteenth Corps, and 2,500 cavalry under Col. Atkins.

The first named force left King's Bridge, Dec. 17, and began the destruction of the road about twenty miles west of the Ogeechee. The troops from the 15th Corps left this bridge on the 18th, and operated toward it from the point where the 17th Corps began its work; while the cavalry marched direct for the Altamaha Bridge. The cavalry on reaching the bridge could only be approached on a trail leading across a swamp of great extent.

The force was guarded by two heavy wings placed upon an island close to the bridge. The extent of the swamp prevented our going from being brought to the bridge. But under cover of a dense fog, this force was fired in from the

TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation. Double that of any other Minnesota paper, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

THE NEW SENATOR.

In an article on "the importance and significance of the recent Senatorial election," which, so much of it as has reference to that subject, we copy elsewhere, the Copperhead organ claims the nomination and election of Mr. Norton by the Republican majority of the Legislature as a signal Democratic triumph, implying a violent reaction from the "abolition fanaticism" of the Republican party, or as Judge Chatfield, the Copperhead candidate for everything and anything, expressed the same view, "as an evidence of returning sanity [i. e. proslaveryism] on the part of the Republicans of this State."

We have no means of knowing how far Mr. Norton himself feels flattered by the enthusiastic laudations which are showered on his head by the Copperhead organ, or by the inferences which it draws from his election, but we feel very certain that if the body which has received his nomination had had the most remote suspicion that he deserved these fraternal demonstrations of Copperhead confidence and sympathy, or was at all likely to fulfill the rapturous expectations that party seem to have formed from his election, he could not have given so solitary a vote in a Republican caucus for Francis of either House, much less for the exalted position of United States Senator. And we are not so far wrong in our belief that, if the Pioneer had manifested the same interest in Mr. Norton's election, on similar grounds, before the event, as after it, that "honest, conservative, patriotic and independent journal" would have had a caution to congratulate itself that some other candidate owed his election to its tremendous "power" in the councils of the Republican party.

We have, we are happy to say, a strong conviction that the Copperhead organ is entirely mistaken in the sinister interpretation which it puts upon Mr. Norton's election; but it is, nevertheless, greatly to be regretted that anything in his past political course should seem to warrant the self-complacent inferences which the Copperheads are inclined to draw from that event. It was a wanton and gratuitous insult to the Republican party, and of the censures which we have deemed it our duty, as Republican journalists, to pass upon some circumstances in the political career of Mr. Norton, such, for example, as his opposition to the soldiers' voting bill, and the breach of party discipline and coalition with the Copperheads, by which he obtained his present seat in the State Senate, we could hardly desire a more triumphant justification of our severest animadversions, than is afforded by the inferences which the Copperheads themselves draw from the same facts.

They interpret these Democratic allusions as evidence of Democratic sympathies, and, therefore, naturally regard his election upon such a record, as a *Consequenter* reaction from the high anti-Slavery position which the Republican party has always occupied in this State. Of course this construction is a wrong one. Mr. Norton's occasional political aberrations were pardoned, not endorsed by the party which nominated him. The Republican members of the Legislature did not mean to proclaim that henceforth the path to political preferment lay through Copperhead coalitions, or to forecast the desertion of our hero soldier. If they had not believed that Mr. Norton would carry the standard of the Republican party in the United States Senate every vote as high as his predecessor, we don't believe he would have got two votes in the caucus. And we feel sure that Mr. Norton will derive no higher satisfaction from his elevation to the Senatorial office, than the opportunity which the Republican party to disappoint the ugly expectations of his Democratic admirers, and that he will say to these Copperhead toadies who presume upon his past affiliations to assume the guidance of his political career, what Prince Hal, when he had assumed the regal crown and dignity—said to the old rascal, Falstaff, the boon companion of his roistering days:

"I know thee not, old man; fall to thy prayers; I presume not that I am the thing I was; For Heaven doth know, so shall the world; That have turned away my former self, so will I leave thee, and thy company."

And like the same King Henry, who, like the Pioneer, rebuked him for the misdeeds of his wanton youth, than for the tempters who flattered his faults.

But while we do not doubt that, in his future career, Mr. Norton will vindicate the highest estimate and fulfill the best hopes of our staunch Republican friends, who have stood sponsor for his fidelity to the Republican principles, we cannot help thinking that gentlemen cannot help to himself, to the body which elected him, and to the noble and patriotic constituency which he is to represent in the United States Senate to take an early opportunity to repudiate the rebellious imputations of the Pioneer upon his political character, and to define his position so clearly upon the great issues of the day, as to leave no room and no excuse for misrepresentations so damaging to himself and to the party which has just crowned him with its highest honors.

—His Greeley writes from Washington: It appears that Secretary Stanton did not obstruct nor in any manner interfere with Francis P. Blair's proposed visit to Richmond, nor did the President. So much is certain. Mr. Blair's failure to visit Richmond is attributable neither to Gen. Grant nor to any member of our Government. So much is in justice to them. Further and interesting developments must await their proper time.

—The great English iron-clad ship *Warrior* is a complete failure; she has been dismantled and her crew paid off.

SAINT PAUL PRESS.

LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA.

SEVENTH SESSION.

SENATE.

HILLS PASSED.
Mr. LANGLEY introduced a bill for an act to authorize the Auditor of Dakota county to collect the tax for January, 1865, from the land taxes of holding courts in said county to his office.

MR. PORTER introduced a bill for an act to authorize the County Commissioners of Blue River county to issue bonds. Read the first time.

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LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

News from Rebel Papers.

New York, Jan. 11.
Late rebel papers contain an interesting and detailed narrative of the late raid of General Stoneman, Burbridge and Gillen, in East Tennessee and West Virginia, and show that it was very damaging to the enemy, in the destruction of the rail and lead works, and a vast amount of other property. Though an effort is made to represent the extent of the injury as much less than it really is, the facts are so clearly stated, that it is very great, and derives some consolation from the fact, that as the Yankees have now done all the harm in that region that they are capable of, some rest for the rebel troops may be hoped for.

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ST. PAUL, JANUARY 13, 1865.

THE SENATOR ELECT.

We regret that any one should have to entirely misapprehend the spirit and purpose of our article yesterday, in relation to Mr. Norton, as is implied in the letter of Attorney General Cole, which we publish elsewhere. If we referred to the inference drawn by the Copperhead origin from certain remarks in Mr. Norton's political course, as a sufficient justification of our own strictures thereupon more than a year ago, we certainly had no ground for the assumption of our correspondent, that we meant yesterday to indict these circumstances as a test of his political orthodoxy—

NEW ITEMS.

A moustache spoon made after the fashion of a moustache, is the latest invention. Moustache spoons have long been common.

Alexander Dumas is now engaged in dramatizing his book "Twenty Years After," the sequel to the "Three Musketeers." It is said that Alexander is "raising the wind" for a prosperous voyage across the ocean.

An odd circumstance recently happened to Nauvian, while singing at Madrid. In "getting up" as a soldier, he omitted to remove several valuable rings from his finger, and when in the course of the opera, he was unobtrusively bewailing his poverty, a voice from the gallery interrupted him with the question, "Why don't you take your diamond rings to the pawnbroker's?"

As a lot of "greyback" prisoners were marching through one of the streets of Louisville, the other day, on the North, a citizen asked one, "What do you think of Hood now?" "Why, badly for Hood!" he said we should winter in the North, and we intend to do it!" said the greyback in reply.

The Times says General Thomas has been made a Major General in the regular army, vice General Fremont, resigned, dating from his victory over Hood. Similar nominations for Meade and Sheridan have been sent to the Senate.

An enterprising Austin military journal calls the advance of Sherman towards Savannah one of the most interesting operations in the military history of modern times, and hardly less important for the fate of Richmond, than Waterloo was for Paris.

The London Daily Telegraph says that Lord Wharfedale should have freighted a fast steamer with articles purchased with the proceeds of the Liverpool fair, and then run the Wilmington blockade.

Gen. Sherman says, in a recent letter, that one hundred thousand negroes desired to come with him. He said that the Negroes, when he was unable to supply them with food on the march.

A Washington special says the gold medal authorized by Congress to be struck after the fall of Vicksburg, has been finished, and has reached Washington. The time and place of its presentation have not been determined.

At the Farragut reception in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the other night, a lady asked the old Viking if it was true that he was lashed to the masthead at Mobile. "Well," said the old Viking, "who is as artless as a child—I'll tell you all about it. You know, in a fight the smoke of the guns lies on the water, and, naturally, I would want to see over it, to know what was going on. Well, I would jump upon a box—so high, [indicating with his hand], then I would get up a little higher; and by and by I got up to where they say I was. I suppose I was two hours getting as high as that. I had a little rope that I had lashed around me, just to keep me from falling, in case I should get hurt. Every one you know, is liable to get hurt in a fight."

The Boston Liberator contradicts the report that that paper and the Anti-Slavery Standard are to be merged on the first of January. Mr. Garrison says: "Such a union has, indeed, been under friendly consideration; but no such union has been reached. If possible it is desirable and fitting that both journals should continue until the jubilee bell is rung in the land, proclaiming freedom to all the inhabitants thereof."

Savannah has been twice captured by an invading force. It was taken by the English under Col. Campbell, on the 20th of December, 1879. They had a column of 3,000 soldiers, besides a squadron under Com. Parker. Their prisoners amounted to 38 officers and 415 men, while their loss was only 7 men killed and 10 wounded. Seventy-one pieces of artillery and 817 small arms fell into the hands of the British. It is now again taken in the same month by General Sherman, with a decided increase in prisoners, guns and materials.

Hon. George Thompson is lecturing in Maine.

THE SENATOR ELECT VINDICATED.

Editor St. Paul Press:

GENTLEMEN—I have no taste for newspaper controversy, and have no desire to become conspicuous in that line, but presuming that from the position before taken by your journal, you could not with propriety or consistency publish editorially the views which I desire to submit, I venture to enclose them over my own signature.

I think much of the language, and the entire tenor of your article, yesterday, does injustice to Mr. Norton and his friends, although, perhaps, not so intended.

My relations to that gentleman have been such that I may, perhaps, speak with propriety, and understanding, both of his past political conduct and present intentions.

I happen to know, that, learning of the double-cross in the minds of some, and of the false position in which a misunderstanding of the facts had placed him, in the opinion of some members of his party, it was his intention, upon fitting opportunity, to place those doubts at rest, and define his position so clearly, that those who did not choose to err could learn the truth.

It seems to me that the tone of your article has made it extremely difficult for him to do this, and at the same time to preserve that self-respect which those who know him know he will not forfeit, even to remove groundless suspicions or to combat unjust aspersions. The charges repeated and elaborated in your article, with no attempt on your part at excuse or justification, are those, as you must have known, upon which the entire fabric of mistrust has been reared.

He has himself never deigned to answer them. The circumstances under which he is now placed, seem, in justice both to himself and those who supported him, to require that they should be answered.

The first charge is his opposition to the soldiers' voting bill.

The intimation contained in your article, that those who supported him, (whether they meant to or not) had endorsed the "disfranchisement of our heroic soldiers," is, I submit, not only grossly unjust to his supporters, many of whom were among the most radical members of the Republican party, but is, you will pardon me for saying, the merest political day-dream. It does not logically follow, I believe, that because in a time of great political excitement a man was found who, entertaining the opinion that the soldiers' voting bill was not only in violation of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, but was open to the gravest frauds and abuses, which, in the hands of a party opposed to the nation and in sympathy with treason might, as recently in New York, turn its machinery against the Government it was meant to defend, he was bold enough to express that opinion in the face of a howling mob of friends and exultant enemies, he was necessarily in favor of "disfranchising our heroic soldiers."

Whatever may be the eventual result of the experiment inaugurated by the soldiers' voting bill, I shall ever be of the opinion that Mr. Norton's truthfulness to his convictions upon an occasion when many others holding the same views faltered and yielded to the popular current, constitutes his strongest passport to public confidence and esteem.

The opinions held by him, whether correct or not, on the constitutionality of that bill, were shared by eminent Lawyers and Judges of the State both Democrats and Republicans.

Had he acted in opposition to that opinion honestly entertained upon a constitutional measure, no amount of political expediency or party prejudice could have induced him to do so. He would have been a flagrant violator of his official oath.

Among those who stood side by side with Mr. Norton, in his opposition to this measure, was the lamented Major Cook, who died, sword in hand, in defense of those rights which it is more than a duty, it is a glory, to defend, and the latter is a prisoner of war, or numbered with the slain.

A report is current to-day, that the rebel President, Davis is dead, but we are not sure. We had quite certain that this cruel war is drawing to a close very fast, and hope and pray that the end may be soon.

A Methodist minister, Elder L. Gleason, of Clearwater, a recruit in Company I, preaches in our regiment occasionally, and we like him much. Having no Chaplain, his services are much appreciated. He had meeting here on Sunday, Christmas.

But the bugle has called for the mail, and I must close.

Yours truly,
W. E. C. 2nd Minn.

—Thomas Sin, the fugitive slave about whom there was such a row in Boston, ten years ago, is now recruiting agents for colored troops in Nashville. Times makes all things even.

The Herald's Northern letter gives additional particulars of the Roanoke river expedition. The gunboats Osage and Bosely were sunk by torpedoes. The river was found full of them. Seventy-five were taken up in a distance of twenty-five miles. Sixteen or eight or ten were found straggled across the river in a single line. The fleet proceeded to Poplar point, and found the batteries too strong to be taken without a co-operating land force. On their return the boats were somewhat annoyed by sharpshooters.

A Union officer, writing from the rebel prison at Columbus, says that many of our men are escaping, 1,000 (?) getting away in one day. The relations to the prisoners consist of corn meal and sorghum molasses.

A bounty jumper, shot at Indianapolis, Indiana, boasted that he had received thirty bounties.

Legislature of Minnesota.

SEVENTH SESSION.

SENATE.
Thursday, Jan. 12, 1865.
Senate met at the usual hour and was called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Chaplain.
The President appointed Messrs. Thatcher and Daniels Joint Committee on Taxes and Tax Laws and Messrs. Miller and Swift on Agricultural College and College Lands.

NOTICE GIVEN.
By Mr. BAXTER, that he would introduce on Thursday or Friday subsequent day of this session, a bill for an act to establish a Ferry across the Minnesota river within the town of Saint Croix, in the County of Saint, and the town of Saint Croix in the County of Carver.

SENATE INTRODUCED.
By Mr. PORTER.
S. F. No. 9.—A bill for an act for the improvement of the navigation of the Minnesota river, from its mouth to the mouth of the Minnesota on the International boundary.

By Mr. J. DANIEL.
S. F. No. 10.—A bill for an act to establish an insane asylum at Rochester, in the State of Minnesota.

By Mr. J. DANIEL.
S. F. No. 11.—A bill for an act to establish a State Normal School at Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota.

By Mr. J. DANIEL.
S. F. No. 12.—A bill for an act to establish a State Normal School at Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota.

By Mr. J. DANIEL.
S. F. No. 13.—A bill for an act to establish a State Normal School at Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota.

By Mr. J. DANIEL.
S. F. No. 14.—A bill for an act to establish a State Normal School at Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota.

By Mr. J. DANIEL.
S. F. No. 15.—A bill for an act to establish a State Normal School at Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota.

By Mr. J. DANIEL.
S. F. No. 16.—A bill for an act to establish a State Normal School at Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota.

By Mr. J. DANIEL.
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LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

FROM SAVANNAH.
Washington, Jan. 12.
The Richmond Whig of the 10th has the following item from Savannah, Ga. The Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel of the 4th instant, publishes a number of news items, derived from a gentleman who left Savannah on the 1st instant. The most perfect order is maintained in the city.

No soldier is allowed to interfere with the citizens in any particular. A citizen was arrested by a drunken soldier, a few days since. The citizen knocked the soldier down. The officer of the guard, as soon as he arrived, said nothing to the soldier, but had the soldier taken to the barracks, gagged, and soundly whipped for his misbehavior.

A drunken soldier, who undertook to create a disturbance recently, and who refused to leave himself to be arrested, was shot down at once by the guard. One of two of the insurance companies of the city, the Commercial Union, is negotiating for the purchase of a National Bank for the issue of greenbacks.

The Union House and Post Office are reported preparatory to the commencement of business again. The soldiers are not allowed, under any circumstances, to interfere with the private property of the citizens.

The negroes in most cases are orderly and quiet, remaining with their owners, and performing their customary duties. One store with goods from the North has already been opened. Nothing but good-will and friendliness is shown.

The churches on Sunday are well filled with ladies; on week days, however, but few of them are seen on the streets. The majority of the population have remained in the city. The families of most of the men who have left, still remain. A majority of the citizens have provisions for some time to come, but there is a scarcity of wood, and Gen. Sherman has announced that he will remedy this difficulty by getting wood by the Gulf Railroad, and hauling it to the city.

No pass is allowed to any male person of color, who is not a citizen, to go toward the city, are thoroughly guarded. Eleven hundred loaves of good baker's bread which had been collected for the soldiers of Sherman's army, but for which authorized agents did not call, were on Thursday sent to the City Association of Savannah by the committee acting in behalf of the soldiers' dinner, and were distributed to the poor of the city. It was a timely and providential gift for the city is entirely out of breadstuffs of every kind, and for days past have been unable to procure any.

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FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

Late advices from Mexico state that Maximilian has issued a manifesto directing a revision by his ministry, of titles and claims as under which ecclesiastical property has been for some time held, and in effect declaring that it belongs to the State, and that it is in the province of the Government to exercise superior control over it. It appears he opened negotiations with the Pope, while in Rome, on the subject, but, to his great surprise, finds the papacy still arrived in Mexico without instructions in the matter. He therefore boldly adopts his own policy and it is said it was received with enthusiasm.

Five thousand of the Belgian Legion had reached Mexico, and more were coming. Nothing later from San Domingo.

FROM RICHMOND.
New York, Jan. 12.
The World's Washington special says the democratic politician who has gone as a Peace Commissioner with the approval of the President, General Sigsbee of Illinois. He preceded Blair a day or two.

It is said the Rebel Congress adopted in secret session, the resolution to appoint Peace Commissioners, and they have been selected and sent to Grant's headquarters. Messrs. Orr, of South Carolina, and A. H. Stephens are on the Commission. It is also said Grant has telegraphed that Stephens has solicited a pass through his lines to visit Washington.

It is known that Blair goes to Richmond with the full knowledge and consent of the President, and is clothed with authority requisite to open negotiations with Jeff. Davis with a view to restore peace.

FROM NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 11.
The message of Gov. Parker was read to-day. He says the State is out of debt. The State claims for its advances to the United States a balance of \$94,037. The Governor thinks there would be much better state of feeling if the one million eight hundred thousand votes in the loyal States, who expressed their dissent from the policy of the National Administration, it was generally understood that they could oppose the policy of the Administration and still be firm friends of the Government, and steadfast supporters and defenders of the Union.

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THE CITY.

THE LATE FAIR.

Dismissing the Halls—Important Notice to those Holding Claims.

Though the work was cheerfully prosecuted, every one felt relieved at the conclusion of the Sanitary Fair. It was a noble undertaking and nobly was it executed. Ladies and gentlemen gave time and money without stint and the result of their labors has been a harvest of which they may well be proud. There have been many instances of benevolence worthy of notice, but as others just as worthy may have escaped attention it would be improper to make any special mention. Besides it is not the great amount which is really the greatest gift, and we doubt not many small donations have been, in proportion to the means of the donor, more deserving of notice than the highest on the list. All the participants are entitled to credit and we would not detract from any.

Mozart Hall and the Art Gallery were cleaned everything except the decorations yesterday, and by noon a stranger would not have thought those rooms so recently filled with elegant pictures and almost innumerable articles. The halls were cleaned and everything made ready for the evening box.

RECEIPTS IN THE REFRESHMENT HALL.

| TUESDAY. | |
|------------------|----------|
| No. 2 Table..... | 35.20 |
| " 3 "..... | 14.60 |
| " 4 "..... | 31.35 |
| " 5 "..... | 22.30 |
| " 6 "..... | 37.20 |
| " 7 "..... | 49.85 |
| " 8 "..... | 39.35 |
| " 9 "..... | 37.60 |
| " 10 "..... | 23.45 |
| " 11 "..... | 33.45 |
| " 12 "..... | 33.45 |
| " 13 "..... | 33.45 |
| " 14 "..... | 33.45 |
| " 15 "..... | 33.45 |
| Total..... | \$347.45 |

PRESENT YOUR CLAIMS.

All claims of whatever kind should be presented to Mr. Ingersoll, at his store, immediately. The should be made out against the St. Paul Sanitary Fair, and state the name of the person who made or ordered the purchase.

POETRY AND OYSTERS.

The piggy wiggly aroused the poetic fancy of some knight of song, and the refreshment hall has had a similar effect. We have received the following graphic and excellent delineation of the scenes during the rush:

Sanitary Fair in the Refreshment Room.

By K. W. N.

Crowds upon the stairway—
Crowds within the hall;
It's clear enough the Ladies
Are feeding all St. Paul.

See them as they enter,
Hear the exclamations—
"Most kind as runners
As a railway station!"

"Number 10's car."
Shouted in your ear.
"A seat at Number 12
Is waiting for you here."

"We will serve you well
Here at Number 9."
Oh, but sir, you promised
At Number 5 to dine!"

Poor bewildered youth,
Looks in mute despair;
Then frantically exclaims:
"Upon the nearest chair."

Yawning as he does so,
To do the best he's able,
Before the Fair is over
To eat at every table.

Rushing round with oysters,
In each hand a stew,
The crowd before so dense,
You know you can't get through.

Glancing over your shoulder,
As behind they press,
Another dish of oysters
Is screaming down your dress.

If you "sundown down,"
Is shining at the Fair,
You soon make up your mind,
You wish it was not there.

Toasting on your pillow,
Too weary to complain,
If a little slumber comes,
To cool your brain,

Quick you hear the tumbler—
"Oysters and ice-cream!"
At Number 5 you're serving
Through a troubled dream.

Oh, the blinding headaches!
Oh, the weary feet!
Oh, the rash of people—
For something good to eat!

But we bearly digress—
Proud to do our part
To aid the soldier's widow,
And cheer the orphan's heart.

ST. PAUL, JAN. 12, 1865.

CONTRIBUTION FROM BELGIUM.

Gen. H. S. Sanford, Minister to Brussels, has authorized Messrs Burp & Oakes to send to the ladies of the Sanitary Fair one hundred dollars for the benefit of soldiers' wives and children and sick soldiers who are needy. Also his steward, Mr. Bartholomew Stoum, who is soon to become a resident of our city, sends thirty-one dollars for the same purpose.

TESTIMONIAL TO CHIEF CLEVELAND.

We are glad to note that the valuable services of the Chief of Police during the Fair, were fully appreciated. He was faithful and untiring in his labors, maintained the best of order, and prevented much of the confusion which is incident to such crowded gatherings. He was presented, yesterday, with an elegant silver-plated tray and ladle, bearing the following inscription:

Presented to J. B. Cleveland, by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the St. Paul Sanitary Fair.

It was just to add that the Chief was also seconded in his labors by Captain Sprague.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

He was Not Compelled to Leave Atlanta.

Atlanta.

From the British Army and Jay Gazette, December 1864.

It is impossible to decide whether the Northern or the Southern journals are the more unscrupulous in an attempt to get the truth respecting the enemy. If the Confederate papers had proved true prophets, Sherman had been, to use their own language, "gobbled up" by this time. By latest accounts he was halting at Millen and resting his army, apparently ignorant of or indifferent to his fate. Before writing a word about his advance march, we must at once dispose of the oft-repeated figment, that Sherman was forced to move his army northward, just as he could have moved southward, and that it was destroyed. After Hood moved round the Union and took some of his chain of posts Sherman sent him to take place at Rome and Cadiz's Mass. Store yesterday. Number 316 over the piano, Mr. C. Beebe being the lucky holder. Mr. C. W. Carpenter held 51, which was the lucky number on the Sewing Machine.

On Thursday evening it was thought the piano raft would have to be abandoned as quite a large portion of the raft was missing. While in this dilemma, three young men concluded to contribute to the Fair by taking all the remaining changes, two hundred and twenty-five in number. Their lucky star was not in the ascendency, and the holder of a single ticket took the prize.

The Sanitary Hop.—About two hundred and fifty persons were present at the Sanitary Hop, last evening. A larger attendance was anticipated, but no more to assert that the line between Atlanta and Chattanooga was severed, but we do very fully assert that Sherman has been restored communication with the Union, and that he has been doing so. But he had nothing to gain by staying at Atlanta; he rested there to green his wings and prepare for another flight. Whether he designed to take Macon and Augusta, or to effect a descent on any of the southern towns, we know not, and probably will never learn; but it is certain that the destruction of Macon and Augusta would have caused great grief to the Confederates, and would have produced intense pleasure at Washington and in the North.

THE IMPOTENCE OF ENGLAND.

The North Holding her in Contempt and the Rebels Regarding her with Disgust.

From the Richmond Virgin, Jan. 4.

Three of our contemporaries seem to be engaged in a controversy as to whether it would or would not be better to treat the Yankees as colonists to Great Britain than to submit to the Yanks and their war.

Joseph Van Eman is Stanchfield & Brown and John Dudley. The argument, which was commenced on Thursday, was concluded.

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Tork.—There has been quite a tumble in pork since our last report, owing to the paucity of the market for the most part, ceased their purchases. It is now selling from \$9.00 to \$10.50 per hundred. The latter price is the outside figure and is given only for a prime article.

The Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1865. containing more than the usual amount of agricultural and horticultural matter, 100 engravings, everything complete price 30 cents, just received at Merrill's.

No. 10.—The monthly raid on the Burton and Richmond trial, took place yesterday, the city realizing \$160.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. A new supply just received at Merrill's.

The Soldier's Stocking. For the St. Paul Press.

In the cottage doorway sitting,
Is a lovely maiden knitting,
Needles flashing in the light,
Taper fingers, soft and white,
Eyes down-cast, in sweet intent,
Over the homely stocking bent.

Apple blossoms, softly falling,
Robins, to each other calling,
Bees from off the scented clover,
Humming with their sweetest voices,
Do not raise the earnest face,
Full of sweetness, full of grace.

Stunning tumbrels, in the plumes,
Of her pin and singlet glimmer,
Western breezes, with soft caresses,
Gentle the hair waving down,
Rings gliding, singing by,
Cannot catch her drooping eye.

Ha, a rustling in the branches,
Blossoms fall in avalanche,
Strange fruits, for an apple tree,
"Prize what is this," said she,
For from out the branches green,
Smiling face is quickly seen.

Smiling face, but not of maid,
Raven hair, yet I'm afraid,
Underneath that straw hat's brim,
Lying glances cast by her,
Ever on our little knitter,
Woe for stocking quite unfit her.

"You still here," she said, unheeding
All those glances, soft and pleading,
"You still here, while bleeding, dying,
Parties on the green earth lying,
Calling to you, from afar,
From the heat and dust of war?"

See this stocking, heart-felt blessing,
In which each word to God I'm pressing,
For 'tis of our boys in line,
I am thinking, not of you,
For their weary feet, I say,
Knitting, knitting, all the day.

Do not let your footsteps lag—
Go, and save the dear old thing;
When its folds shall proudly wave
O'er a land, without a slave,
Then will I put down my knitting,
May I live to see the thing.

Apple blossoms, softly falling,
Robins, to each other calling,
Bees from off the scented clover,
Humming with their sweetest voices,
Still latent, near your knitting—
Homely stocking, fast upon,
Dread drops fall one by one.

Send leaves, through the air are flying,
Autumn winds, are sadly sighing,
Smutting flies, beside the door,
Maid still look on, unmoved—
By the fireside, sadly sitting,
Still she piles, her lonely knitting.

"I have given all," sighed she,
"All that was most dear to me—
Hearts my fond heart's pride,
Hearts in glory, side by side
With the true, the noble, brave,
That have died their land to save."

Snow flakes falling on the ground,
Soft and white the cottage round,
Send the leaves there around,
Whispering chains positive song—
By the fireside, sadly sitting,
Is the maiden, knitting, knitting.

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Robins, to each other calling,
Bees from off the scented clover,
Humming with their sweetest voices,
Do not raise the earnest face,
Full of sweetness, full of grace.

Stunning tumbrels, in the plumes,
Of her pin and singlet glimmer,
Western breezes, with soft caresses,
Gentle the hair waving down,
Rings gliding, singing by,
Cannot catch her drooping eye.

Ha, a rustling in the branches,
Blossoms fall in avalanche,
Strange fruits, for an apple tree,
"Prize what is this," said she,
For from out the branches green,
Smiling face is quickly seen.

Smiling face, but not of maid,
Raven hair, yet I'm afraid,
Underneath that straw hat's brim,
Lying glances cast by her,
Ever on our little knitter,
Woe for stocking quite unfit her.

"You still here," she said, unheeding
All those glances, soft and pleading,
"You still here, while bleeding, dying,
Parties on the green earth lying,
Calling to you, from afar,
From the heat and dust of war?"

See this stocking, heart-felt blessing,
In which each word to God I'm pressing,
For 'tis of our boys in line,
I am thinking, not of you,
For their weary feet, I say,
Knitting, knitting, all the day.

Do not let your footsteps lag—
Go, and save the dear old thing;
When its folds shall proudly wave
O'er a land, without a slave,
Then will I put down my knitting,
May I live to see the thing.

Apple blossoms, softly falling,
Robins, to each other calling,
Bees from off the scented clover,
Humming with their sweetest voices,
Still latent, near your knitting—
Homely stocking, fast upon,
Dread drops fall one by one.

Send leaves, through the air are flying,
Autumn winds, are sadly sighing,
Smutting flies, beside the door,
Maid still look on, unmoved—
By the fireside, sadly sitting,
Still she piles, her lonely knitting.

"I have given all," sighed she,
"All that was most dear to me—
Hearts my fond heart's pride,
Hearts in glory, side by side
With the true, the noble, brave,
That have died their land to save."

Snow flakes falling on the ground,
Soft and white the cottage round,
Send the leaves there around,
Whispering chains positive song—
By the fireside, sadly sitting,
Is the maiden, knitting, knitting.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

He was Not Compelled to Leave Atlanta.

Atlanta.

From the British Army and Jay Gazette, December 1864.

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On Thursday evening it was thought the piano raft would have to be abandoned as quite a large portion of the raft was missing. While in this dilemma, three young men concluded to contribute to the Fair by taking all the remaining changes, two hundred and twenty-five in number. Their lucky star was not in the ascendency, and the holder of a single ticket took the prize.

The Sanitary Hop.—About two hundred and fifty persons were present at the Sanitary Hop, last evening. A larger attendance was anticipated, but no more to assert that the line between Atlanta and Chattanooga was severed, but we do very fully assert that Sherman has been restored communication with the Union, and that he has been doing so. But he had nothing to gain by staying at Atlanta; he rested there to green his wings and prepare for another flight. Whether he designed to take Macon and Augusta, or to effect a descent on any of the southern towns, we know not, and probably will never learn; but it is certain that the destruction of Macon and Augusta would have caused great grief to the Confederates, and would have produced intense pleasure at Washington and in the North.

THE IMPOTENCE OF ENGLAND.

The North Holding her in Contempt and the Rebels Regarding her with Disgust.

From the Richmond Virgin, Jan. 4.

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Joseph Van Eman is Stanchfield & Brown and John Dudley. The argument, which was commenced on Thursday, was concluded.

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